

the prevention and cure of
AND MALIGNANT FEVERS
is recommended
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Medicine has been attended
with success highly grateful
to a number of persons
in several parts
of India and in the Southern
States, &c.

mony of a number of persons
who have reason to be-
lieve in the salutary re-
sults of this medicine, preserved
when in the most alarming cir-
cumstances.

This conclusive nature speaks
in favor of a medicine than con-
cise eulogy founded on

indeed presumptively pro-
mising, but the inven-
tory possible reason that can re-
asonably be given for be-
ing a dose of these pills taken

every two weeks during the pre-
dicted period, will prove
our bilious fevers, will pro-
duce preventive, and further,
earlier stages of those diseases
will very generally succeed in

health, and frequently in cases
desperate and beyond the known
remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly
safe to be used with safety by per-
son in every situation and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry
the bile and prevent its mor-
tification—to restore and amend the
body to produce a free perspiration
and prevent colds which are often
consequences. A dose never
above a cold it taken on its first
use: they are celebrated for re-
lief from costiveness—sickness at
the heart and severe head-ache—and
are taken by all persons on a
climate.

They have been found remarkably effi-
cient in preventing and curing disor-
ders on long voyages, and
procured and carefully preserved
by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir,
A sovereign remedy for colds, ob-
stetrics, asthma, sore throats, ca-
thartic, approaching consumptions—
those who have children afflicted
HOOPING COUGH, this dis-
order of the first magnitude, as it aff-
ords relief, checks the pro-
gress in a short time entirely re-
moving most cruel disorders to which
they are liable. The Elixir is per-
fumeable, and the dose so small
that difficulty arises in taking it.

ton's Grand Restorative,
Recommended as an invaluable me-
dication for the speedy relief and perman-
ence of Disorders.

Violent cramps in the stomach and
of spirits; back; Indigestion;
of blood; Melancholy; affection; Gout in the stomach; weakness; Pains in the limbs; Relaxations, etc.

t's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A specific and effectual remedy for acute
rheumatism, gout, rheumatic
affection, lumbago, numbness, white
chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain
in the neck, etc. etc.

Ointment for the Itch.
An infallible remedy at one
time, may be used with perfect
success, by pregnant women, or on infants
not containing a particle of
any dangerous ingredient
and not accompanied with that
smart which attends the application
of other remedies.

ture & genuine German Corn Plaster.

A specific remedy for corns, speed-
ily removing them root and branch, with-
out any pain.

Genuine Persian Lotion,
esteemed among the fashionable
Europeans, is an invaluable
perfectly innocent and safe, free
from all repellent minerals,
of other lotions, and of
efficacy in removing blemishes
on the skin, freckles, pimples,
redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

genuine Eye Water,
a sovereign remedy for all diseases of
the eye, whether the effect of natural
or of accident.

soothe Ache Drops.
A remedy yet discovered which
immediate and lasting relief in the
few instances.

fallible Ague and Fever Drops.
A specific cure for agues, remittent and
intermittent fevers.

The place of sale pamphlets
and gratis, describing cures per-
fectly justifying every article of this
ment.

James Kennedy & Son,
King st. Alexandria.

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVII.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1817.

[No. 5035.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,
The substantial fast sailing
brig VIRGINIA, burthen
1,200 barrels. For terms ap-
ply to N. KEENE.

Oct. 1

LAWRASON & FOWLE

HAVE landing from the brig Dolphin,
captain Williams, from Boston,
50 bolts first quality Russia Duck
100 do. Ravens do.
100 pieces Russia sheetings

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The cargo of the brig Lyon, captain
Lace, of 220 tons Plaster Paris.

For Freight.

The brig LYON is in com-
plete order, and will be ready
to receive a cargo in a few
days and take foreign or
coastwise freight. Sept. 29

For Philadelphia,

The regular Packet schooner
HILAN, John Hand master,
will sail in a few days.
For freight, apply on board,
at Rainsay's wharf. Sept. 24

For New-York,

The new sloop MECHANICS,
James Smith, master,
will take freight low if im-
mediate application is made

DANIEL SOMERS.

September 23

For Freight,

The brig ORLANDO, E.
Nash Hall, master; burthen
about 1800 barrels or 220
hogsheads; is a first rate ves-
sel, and will be ready to receive a cargo
in a few days. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Her cargo of
240 tons Plaster Paris.

For Lubec,

The sloop THOMAS & SA-
RAH, Capt. Cook; will sail
in a few days and take freight
on very low terms.

AND FOR SALE,

Said schooner's cargo of
180 tons Plaster Paris.
Apply as above.

September 17

For Barbados,

The substantial fast sail-
ing, coppered (British) brig
MINERVA, Thos. Jennings
master; burthen 1200 bbls.;
will be in readiness for the reception of a
cargo in a few days. For terms apply to

FRANCIS ADAMS, jun.

September 13

For Freight,

The ship HAZARD, Wm.
Crabtree, jun. master; bur-
then 3200 bbls. or 500 hds.
tobacco; can be ready in a
few days for the reception of a cargo.—
Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 8

For New-York,

The sloop PLOUGHBOY,
captain Watkins, is a fast
sailer, burthen 500 barrels,
in complete order to receive
a cargo on board. For freight or passage
apply to JOHN G. LADD & CO.

September 6

Lime and Lumber

JOHN G. LADD & CO. offer for sale
the cargo of brig Galen, viz.:
600 casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
7,000 feet clean
7,000 feet merchantable BOARDS

For Boston or any Eastern Port,

The brig GALEN, captain
McIntire, burthen 900 barrels,
will be ready to receive
freight in two days. Apply as above.

Sept. 4

Fresh Lisbon Lemons, &c.

JOHN G. LADD & CO. have received
per schooner Pike, from Baltimore,
and offer for sale.

20 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons.

1 bale Indigo Floor Mats.

August 4

Barbados Sugar.

28 HHDs. first quality Barbados Su-
gar, for sale at long credit for
approved bills, or discount allowed for
cash.

N. REILLY,

Stores of Messrs. J. & P. Janney,
Union street.

August 13

For Sale,

STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN,
believed to be from thirty to thirty-
five years of age. He has for a few
years past worked under the direction
of an experienced green-house gardner,
fully to Noblet HUMBERT, Esq. Alex-
andria.

August 5

Ladies' Silk & Morocco Shoes,
etc. &c.

JUST received, from Genoa, a few
boxes of ladies' elegant Silk & Mor-
occo Shoes, men's Boots, Booties and
Shoes—Also, Mantle Garments.

And by the schooner Geo. Washington,
from Norfolk,

17 hds. Prime MOLASSES.

For sale by

NEWTON KEENE.

August 26

Sampson's Memoirs.

JUST published and for sale by the
subscriber, a new edition of Sampson's
Memoirs, revised and corrected by
the author, price, bound, \$2.50.

Comic Dramas by Miss Edgeworth,
price, in boards, \$1.

Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments,
(a few copies only) price, in boards,
\$2.50.

Sept. 24

Plaster Paris.

JOHN G. LADD & CO. have receiv-
ed and offer for sale the cargo of
shop Mechanic, consisting of

66 tons Plaster Paris.

September 22

Double Block Tin Ware, &c.

BING desirous of selling out, the
subscriber offers his STOCK ON
HAND, consisting of an elegant assort-
ment of Double Block Tin Ware, with a
general assortment of Plain do. at very
reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Appy
at the Factory, opposite the Gazette
printing office. WM. MOORE.

August 14

Tobacco.

200 KEGS prime Chewing To-
bacco,

Spanish and common Segars,

Macaws and Rappee Snuff.

Scotch Snuff in kegs and bladders,

For sale by the subscriber at his manu-
factory on King-street, between Colum-
bus and Alfred streets.

Sept. 18 JOHN GRUBB.

ICE,

To be had every day
DURING the summer, from morning
till sunset, except Sundays, on
which day it will be delivered till 10
o'clock, A. M.

Those who wish to subscribe for

the season, will please apply to

LEWIS BERLER.

May 28

Journeymen Stone Masons

WANTED at Port Washington.

A NUMBER of Journeyman Stone
Masons will meet with constant
employment at Two Dollars and Ten
cents per day, at Port Washington,
on the Potomac, near Alexandria.

September 1

Piano Fortes.

JUST received, for sale by the sub-
scribers, two elegant fine toned PI-
ANO FORTES, with the additional
Keys, and newest fashion.

JAS. KENNEDY & SON.

September 8

Soap.

JOHN G. LADD & CO. have just re-
ceived from Baltimore by sloop Fan-
ny, and offer for sale—

4 boxes Windsor soap

4 do palm do

4 do variegated red and white

4 do compound variegated

4 do wash balls

5 do brown—*all of superior quality*

September 20

Whiskey, Rum, &c.

MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR, in
addition to their extensive stock,

have received

20 hds. Pennsylvania rye whiskey

20 hds. northern rum

7 hds. refined sugars

20 bags Bourbon coffee

20 do India do

120 boxes fresh Muscatel raisins

3 tons patent shot

10 casks cheese

40 boxes rose and Windsor soap

1 pipe old fine flavored cognac
brandy.

September 22

Fancy Goods.

COUNTRY merchants and others
will find it to their interest to call and
see the Goods.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

March 4

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette 7 Dollars.
Country Gazette 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1817.

CENSUS

Of the Corporation of Alexandria, taken by order of the Court, for 1817.

WHITE POPULATION.

White females over 16 years	1679
do under do	1181-2860
Wife males over	1438
do under do	1215-2655
Majority of females	207
Total males and females	5513

BLACK POPULATION.

Females over 16 yrs	352	512-864
do under do	301	537-689-1502
Males over	188	389-377
do under do	906	361-567-2144

Majority of females	558
Total males and females	2646

White population

5513

Black population

2646

Majority of white population

2867

Grand total

8159

Tythes 1438

577

854

—

2879

552 free females

—

2327

305 county terms

—

2832—The number of tythes

on which a corporation tax of 150 cents is laid to build a jail.

1438

577

2013—The number of persons that pay corporation tax to the common council for the support of the town.

From the Boston Patriot.

THE CITY OF VALENCIA, IN SPAIN.
Extract of a letter of recent date from a young Bostonian now in Valencia, to the Editors of the Boston Patriot.

"I am surprised to find so fine a city as Valencia, containing upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants, abounding in elegant and noble buildings, well worthy the attention of the historian, and the inspection of the traveller—should have been so little known."

Valencia, from the sea can be but partially seen, in consequence of the Girona, or shipping fort coming directly in front, so as to intercept the view.—The immense tower of the cathedral, however, is perceptible a great distance; as also are many domes of the churches, which being covered with burnished tiles, make a very pleasing appearance. From the Girona to the city, the distance of which is about two miles, is an elegant walk, called Alameda, which is most beautifully adorned with orange, melon, and mulberry trees, with a great profusion of the most choice flowers and plants. The walk for pedestrians is paved with handsome flag-stone, and on one side runs a small canal. The other is appropriated for flowers, arbours, benches, &c. the whole forming a most romantic and charming scene. On first entering the city by the gate of Del Mar, I was struck with the fine appearance of the piazza St. Domingo, which is a fine square, containing many noble buildings, particularly the custom house, &c. From this I was led to expect an elegant city, but was soon disappointed, by finding those narrow and dirty streets which characterise all the principal cities in Spain.

The city contains many fine buildings, among which may be named the Cathedral, Exchange, Hospital, the arch-bishop's palace and many convents and churches. Smugglers chained in pairs are employed to clean and repair the streets.

One great nuisance is the multitude of beggars which infest the streets.—It is impossible to pass twenty yards without meeting six or eight of them at their regular stands. There are also hundreds of other mendicants, called monks, who likewise traverse the streets to the great annoyance of strangers—not are they the most modest beggars to be met with. They generally begin by demanding, especially

if you are a stranger, an half dollar, but will very graciously condescend to except a copper quart. The principal amusements are the theatre, dancing, &c. There is not a week passes, but has more or less holidays, which bring with them their different diversions and grand processions.—Sunday is considered a great day of amusement, and is generally devoted, except in the morning hour for mass, to horse racing, fencing, quoits, &c. and in the evening, balls, cards, and dancing.

The people here generally possess a great disregard for agriculture and commerce, and indeed for human industry in general; an excessive pride and arrogant contempt of all other nations; a temper of the most malignant cast, which drives them to seek revenge in a most cowardly and dastard-like manner: there are, however, some few exceptions from this general rule. They are also remarkable for their superstitious veneration of the clergy. The women are handsome, good tempered, and much prone to gallantry, which gives them an additional advantage in the eyes of a stranger.

The following will give you some faint idea of their superstition.

On St. Vincent's day (the patrons of the kingdom of Valencia, who flourished about 150 years ago) numerous stages are erected in all the principal squares in the city, on which are represented the miracles said to have been performed by this good saint.—One representation is the saint's recovering an immense rice cake that had been stolen; another stopping a ferocious bull with his holy water sprinkler. A moor who had fallen from the top of a house is kept suspended in air; the scattered members of a child that had been cut to pieces are instantly joined by a touch of his crucifix. What a sublime representation in honor of the deity!

The Host, or Sacrament, is administered to sick persons, who have been pronounced past recovery. It is carried in the day or night, as occasion may require, with great pomp and parade, escorted by a guard of soldiers, with a band of music. It moves slowly along, the monks chanting, and bearing in their hands a long lighted candle of wax. This they believe is the real presence of the Deity.—You are warned of its approach by the ringing of a small bell. As soon as it appears, down upon your knees you must go, and take off your hat if you value your life. If in the night, lights must be placed in all your windows. If in the day, your balconies must be decorated with crimson, silk, &c.

The country for several miles around Valencia is one continual plain, under the highest state of cultivation, presenting, now, the appearance of a New-England August. Luxuriant fields of wheat and corn, with plantations of olives—Mulberry, fig, and orange trees, &c. The country however, wants that diversity of scenery, so common and beautiful in America: You are soon tired of wandering over a prospect which presents the same object at every turn of the eye. The soil is extremely rich, and produces two crops of wheat a year. Every month brings with it new seed times and new harvests, so that the husbandman has no respite the year round.—Apricots, strawberries, cherries, &c. are now in great perfection and plenty, and for about 20 cents sufficient could be bought to furnish a desert for ten people.

A few days since, I visited, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, Murviedro, about twelve miles distant, where once stood the ancient Sagunto. The town contains about 500 inhabitants, who are principally engaged in agriculture. It is defended by a strong and large castle, where the French, consisting of 1000 men, kept at bay 8000 Spaniards, and English, under General Roache, who were compelled to retire. Among the most conspicuous of the ruins, are plainly to be seen the remains of a Roman Amphitheatre, situated on the declivity of a hill. 9000 people could be accommodated here, and the gradations of the seats are still distinctly seen.

After all I have seen in the new world, I pant again to visit my dear and native place. I have seen quite enough of this country to disgust me, and to render the one I left far more valuable. I have seen sufficient of kings and nobles, to endear me still more to the beloved and simple republicanism of my country: that country whose rising greatness I contemplate with so much pleasure: that country of which I am proud to call myself a citizen. It is indeed with pride that I say it, I am a citizen of the only free country on earth—feared and respected by all, whether enemies or friends.

ALEXANDRIA:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1817.

The letter from a gentleman at Natchez to his friend at Natchez which appears in this day's paper will, if it be founded in truth, speak so unequivocally to this country and its government that they must in self-defence lay aside all unnecessary ceremony with Spain. The policy of taking possession of Texas will in that case, we should imagine, be no longer thought questionable. If three hundred Spaniards have attacked our troops, and killed 27 out of 55, Colonel Perry and Major Gordon being among the slain (and so that letter states) Ferdinand and his whole posse of knaves and Jesuits will not be able to find in all their subtlety, a point of refuge, or a loophole through which to escape. Concession and atonement must be had.—At the same time we must allow that considering the state of the Spanish colony bordering upon our territories, and the temper of the parties who are struggling, it would be rash, without full enquiry to determine, whether the outrage alluded to was really a purposed act of hostility of the royal party, authorized by the king, or a stratagem of the Patriots to involve the Spanish government in a quarrel with ours. We think too highly of the President's spirit and good sense to suspect him of slumbering upon the matter.

FROM THE NATCHES INTELLIGENCER.
Extract of a letter from Doctor John Sibley to Doctor John H. Robinson, of this city, dated Natchez, August 27.

"Since my last, the Spanish, intercepted dispatches, taken by some Hietian Indians, who killed the two Spaniards bearing them, between St. Antonio and Laredo, have been more fully examined:

They make it certain, that Perry and his party were attacked near the two cow pens in the vicinity of Labuan, on the morning of the 19th of June, by more than 200 Spaniards, and the result was, that after a desperate fight, 27 of Perry's party were killed, and 14 made prisoners, 12 of them being severely wounded; and that Perry and Gordon were among the killed. No other names mentioned, except that the Spanish commanding officer was severely wounded. It appears from a paragraph in a letter, that Perry was detached to escort gen. Bernardo Gutierrez, whose presence in St. Andero and St. Louis de Potosi was greatly desired. Arredondo, after a siege of 6 or 7 days, took by capitulation the little fort of Soto in Marina, in which was Major Pierre, of New-Orleans and the Patriot bishop Mier, who were with the other principal officers sent towards Mexico. They state, that in the fort were 200 men, mostly inhabitants, who had joined Mina, and that Mina was overtaken 15 leagues distant, by a army of 5000 royalists; 600 of whom were cavalry. Mina's force was from 800 to 1000: He received them with great gallantry. The royal cavalry charged upon his infantry, who stood firm and threw the cavalry into disorder, who fell back upon their own infantry, and confused the whole. The cavalry could not be rallied again. Mina profited by their situation, and by their own account destroyed 200 of them. They retreated, and Mina pursued his route, towards Green Lake, where some patriots are strongly fortified, under the command of an ex-priest. Arredondo was unable to pursue him.

Mr. Davenport received a letter from Capt. Salvan, written in Altakapas, stating that he had received information from Mexico contradicting the accounts brought to New-Orleans by Col. Bean, and at the close of his letter says: "I have this moment received accounts by a person in 4 days from Galveztown, stating that Gen. Mina had been very successful; and beaten Arredondo in two important battles, and that he was about setting off for New-Orleans to attempt again what he had been just ready to execute, when Col. Bean arrived, and brought the discreditable news from the vicinity of Mexico, which since appears not to have been true." The new establishment above Grand Barra, called for Saldan, is abandoned, it proved unconsciously sickly. Out of 105 who were there in June last, 20 of them were sick, while those at Fort Claverton were healthy.

All the troops in this quarter, are at this place, consisting of Fowl's Riddle's and Beard's companies, commanded by Col. Trimble; who is now gone with Judge Johnson, on a 40 days tour into the woods, after a new stock of health as they passed the Caddo nation ten days ago, all well, and mending. Our troops are abundant, Natchez improving, and the country in the vicinity settling. Between the Rio Honda, and the Sabine, where, when you knew it, few people lived, now contains about 200 families, and about 400 families are settled on Red River, between the Conchetta and the Paddo country, and Pecan Point, including the Mount Prairie and the Prairie Chan settlements; the waters of which drain into Washita. It is proba-

ble they will double in the course of one year. This new settlement will be of more benefit to this place than all the Spanish trade would. There are a number of people, mostly Americans, living at Nacogdoches, and are purchasing up Spanish land claims under the belief that the boundaries of the United States will soon extend beyond that place. Galveztown continues the rendezvous. Matagorda was found not to answer; there are about 200 prize negroes there for sale. Several persons in this state are speculating in them. They will be watched, and the negroes seized as soon as they are brought in. Twenty or thirty of them have been seized in Opelousas.

"From all parts of the continent the

accounts of the crops are also very favorable, so that there is, at present, the prospect of an abundant harvest throughout Europe, and the prices of grain and flour are every where declining. It is not any longer the pressure of foreign supplies, nor supplies from the interior of the country into London, that causes the general depression in this country, for there has been a very scanty supply from either during the last five or six market days, and the prices there have made a stand; but every one is desirous of selling his stock before the harvest, under the apprehension that prices will be afterwards much lower. The sales of flour here are very large, and we understand that the three principal carriers convey on an average, daily, 3,000 to 3,500 barrels into the interior; but the import continues fully equal to this, so that the stock is maintained at 100,000 bbls, and it is generally expected that the advances for 3 weeks from hence in May and June of high prices, will have caused the remainder of the stock in America to be shipped off for this country. It is also said that Canada will furnish a supply of 50,000 barrels, including what has arrived. We do not expect, therefore, that the prices will advance much beyond the present quotations till after the harvest, unless the crops sustain a serious injury; it is not, we think, likely they will advance at all without such a cause. At our last corn market there was a good attendance, of purchasers, but the holders being desirous of parting with their stock, prices did not improve. About 5,000 bbls of flour were sold at from 48 to 50 per barrel; some fine wheat brought 12s 6d a bushel per 50 lbs.; in the lower descriptions of grain but little business was done.

"We should be glad to furnish our friends with some satisfactory data upon which to form their expectations as to prices after the harvest. Besides, however, that so much depends on the character of accidents, nothing can be more vague than the knowledge possessed upon every point on which the question rests—the annual quantity consumed or produced, the quantity or hand, and the extent of foreign supplies, are little better than matters of mere conjecture. As far as we can form an opinion, the present stock is much less than is usual at this period of the year, and it is principally of inferior quality. The crops are backward in this neighborhood, and we believe that, except in the south, they are generally sown late, and the harvests, in this climate, are very precarious ones. On the other hand, though late, the crops do not hitherto appear to have sustained any serious injury, and they promise great abundance. The French harvest is gathering—it is said to be very productive; in which case the prices of wheat then will be very low; and admit of its being sent to this country, as long as the ports remain open. It may generally be remarked, however, that when the stocks in any country are much reduced, the markets can be but barely supplied for a considerable period after the harvest, so much is wanted for seed and the quantity of field work, which will not admit of delay, is so great, that all the labor of the farmer is monopolized.

"The supplies from Archangel and St. Petersburg are only just beginning to arrive, and they are expected to be large. Considerable shipments are also expected from Russia, so that in the event of a good harvest, the prices of flour will probably not range higher than from 57s to 40s per bbl. We must call to your recollection that early in 1816 English wheat was as low as 8s 6d, or about 52s 6d per bushel; but that was the effect of a good harvest upon a good old stock; and in the present case it will only be a good harvest upon what we think a very diminished stock, which may be assisted, however, by a very considerable import. The exports from this country to the continent have not been sufficiently adverted to—they are supposed to be equal to the importation, which must have contributed to reduce the stock very materially—they were chiefly of inferior quality. The whole question rests on the productiveness of the harvest, and we shall keep our attention on the subject till it is decided one way or other, and give you the earliest information of such changes as may occur."

The first election in the new state of Mississippi took place in the first week of September. DAVID HOLMES is elected Governor of the state, and GEORGE POINDEXTER representative to congress. There appears to have been no opposition to either of these gentlemen.

[National Intelligencer.]

SENTIMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT.—The answer of the president of the United States, to the address from the citizens of Pittsburg, contains the following patriotic sentiments:

"Devoted to the principles of our free republican constitution; incapable of

intriguing between the rights and interests of the eastern and western sections of our union; and having no friendly or malignant designs against the public welfare, I shall always pursue these objects, by such means of impartial and upright policy, as I appear, according to my best judgment, most likely to secure them. As far as these principles, I shall always act with confidence on the support of my fellow citizens in such measures as may be found conducive to the public welfare."

In the president's answer to the citizens of Detroit, he thus remarks:

I partake with you the most hearty satisfaction at the present general prosperity of our country, and concurrence in sentiment respecting the causes which may be justly ascribed. By the termination of party divisions, and the uniting of all our citizens in the support of our republican government and institutions, which I entertain, as I trust, a well-founded hope, I anticipated a long con-

servation of all the blessings which we enjoy."

NEW DAILY AND THICK WEEKLY PAPER.

At the Seat of Government.

THE people of the United States are respectfully informed that in October next, there will be issued at the city of Washington, a daily and twice a week newspaper, entitled

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON GAZETTE,

price, Daily, Ten Dollars per annum; and

Three a Week, (viz. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.) Five Dollars per annum: To be published every afternoon at two o'clock.

the size of the sheet to be super-rope,

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

be weather in this part
with the exception of a
few, has been wet and
is still green; in o-
weather, it is said, has
and less unfavorable
paper accounts, wheat
maturity in the southern
not reports unfavor-
ing crops have got into
it that in London it has
continues to be said, that
dew.

parts of the continent the
crops are also very favor-
able, at present, the pres-
ident harvest throughout

prices of grain and flour

declining. It is not any

care of foreign supplies,

at the interior of the coun-
try, that causes the general

country, for there has

any supply from either

five or six market days,

there have made a stand:

desirous of selling his

harvest, under the ap-
peals will be afterwards

the sales of flour here are

we understand that the

carriers convey on an a-

000 to 5,000 barrels into

the import continues

so that the stock is

that the advices for 3

in May and June of

have caused the remain-

in America to be shipped

country. It is also said that

is a supply of 50,000

what has arrived. We

therefore, that the prices

beyond the present

after the harvest, unless

in a serious injury; it is

likely they will advance

such a cause. At our last

we was a good attendance

but the holders being de-

with their stock, prices

About 5,000 bbls, of

from 48 to 50s per bar-

wheat brought 12s 6d as

in the lower descriptions

the business was done.

be glad to furnish our

satisfactory data upon

their expectations as to

the harvest. Besides, how-

ever much depends on the chap-

, nothing can be more

knowledge possessed up-

on which the question

of quantity consumed or

quantity of hand, and the

in supplies, are little bot-

es of mere conjecture. As

form an opinion, the pre-

much less than is usual at

the year, and it is prin-

cial quality. The crops are

in neighborhood, and we

cept in the south, they are

and late harvests, in this

very precarious ones. On

though late, the crops do

appear to have sustained any

and they promise great a-

French harvest is ga-

aid to be very productive;

the prices of wheat then

, and admit of its being

country, as long as the ports

It may generally be re-

membered, that when the stocks

are much reduced, the

but barely supplied for a

period after the harvest, so

for seed and the quanti-

, which will not admit of

that all the labor of the

colonized.

from Archangel and St.

are only just beginning to

are expected to be large.

iments are also expected.

that in the event of a

the prices of flour will pro-

higher than from 5s to

must ever call to your

early in 1816 English

as 8s 6d, or about 52s

but that was the effect of

upon a good old stock.

case it will only be a

on what we think a very

which may be assisted,

very considerable import.

on this country to the

not been sufficiently ad-

are supposed to be equal,

which must have con-

the stock very mate-

rely of inferior qual-

question rests on the

of the harvest, and we

attention on the subject

and one way or other, and

last information of such

occur?

tion in the new state of

place in the first week

DAVID HOLMES is elect-

the state, and GEORGE

representative to congress

to have been no opposition

gentlemen.

National Intelligencer.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

of the president of the U-

the address from the cit-

ng, contains the following

the principles of our free

stitution; incapable of dis-

of the proceedings of the national legis-
lature, avoiding all partiality and prefer-
ence of one branch to the other.

The political path he has hitherto pur-
sued will evince his independence, and
he trusts, satisfy his patrons that no sac-
rifice of truth or political integrity shall
ever be made at the shrine of party feel-
ings. He will endeavor to render his
journal as free from party bickering and
animosity as possible, while, at the same
time, the principles it inculcates shall be
decidedly republican and patriotic.

In the president's answer to the cor-
poration of Detroit, he thus remarks:

I partake with you the most heart-
iest satisfaction at the present general
prosperity of our country, and concur in
entiment respecting the causes to which
may be justly ascribed. By the ter-
mination of party divisions, and the union
of all our citizens in the support of our
public government and institutions, which I entertain, as I trust, a well
founded hope, I anticipated a long con-
course of all the blessings which we
enjoy."

NEW DAILY AND THREE A WEEK PAPER

At the Seal of Government.
THE people of the United States are
respectfully informed that in Octo-
ber next, there will be issued at the city of
Washington, a daily and thrice a week
newspaper, entitled:

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

DAILY, Ten Dollars per annum; and
Three a Week, (viz. Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday) Five Dollars per
annum: To be published eve-

ry afternoon at two o'clock.

The size of the sheet to be super-royal.

Advertisements inserted at the
usual rates.

Important public documents and state

papers will be printed at full length; a

competent reporter will be employed to

transcribe the proceedings of Congress for

the Gazette; and all interesting articles

of intelligence will be carefully selected

and published.

PROSPECTUS.

The Editor of the WASHINGTON CITY

WEEKLY GAZETTE, from the patronage

he has already received, and the encou-

rage he is promised, intends, in Oc-

tober next, to publish a daily paper, and

one three times a week. To the prosecu-

tion of this undertaking he has also been

urged by other causes, perhaps equally

powerful. When the extraordinary en-

crease of population in the United States,

and, of course, the augmented demand

for information from the seat of govern-

ment, are taken into consideration, and

the fact, that in the eastern section of

the District of Columbia, embracing a po-

pulation of near twenty thousand inhabi-

ants, there is but one daily paper, and

the necessity and importance of an addi-

tional one must at once be obvious. What-

ever may be the estimation in which

Washington is held, as to mercantile

transactions and information, by those at

a distance, it must be allowed, by all

who know it, to be the greatest focus of

political intelligence in the U. S.

and the first point from which must emanate

all the information of the country in

relation to our political transactions.

A few barrels of Gibson's superior

OLD RYE WHISKEY; Madeira, Port,

Teneriffe, Sicily & Sherry Wine; Cog-

nas Brandy, together with various other

articles, forming a complete assortment of

Liquor and Groceries.

september 23. tuths4t

Exchange Coffee House

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA...OCT. 1.

ARRIVED.

Schr Henrietta, Nevert, 72 hours from
Baltimore; dry goods, etc. to merchants
of the district. On Monday noon, pas-
sed two schooners off S. George's Island,
bound up—one apparently loaded with
plaster, the other with lumber; and on
Monday evening passed a ship at anchor at
the mouth of Cedar-Point Narrows, bound
up—being dark, could make no
particular observation relative to her. On
Tuesday noon, saw a sloop-rigged pleasure
boat, off Maryland Point, proceeding
down the river. [No doubt, this boat
was the Mystery, which left here on
Monday last, with Capt. Davidson and
others on board.]

CLARENCE,
Schr Enterprise, Gray, Eastport.

Jerningham Arnold, Georgetown

Sloop Erie, M'Pherson, do.

Mechanics, New-York.

MEMORANDA.

Schr James Madison, Semmes, cleared

at Charleston, S. C. 23d ultimo, for this

port.

Moxa, Folger, hence, ar. at Sa-

